the Brazilian Government was of opinion, that no disrespect had been shown to the English Navy, and that it was therefore unable to give any satisfaction.

In reply to this note, Mr. Christie ordered a declaration to be posted at the doors of the British Consulate, to the effect that the Brazilian Government having refused to give satisfaction to Great Britain, the Admiral, Warrer, would be immediately instructed to retaliate by seizing Brazilian property. This order was promptly executed; several British vessels were dispatched to the mouth of the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, and a number of Brazilian vessels seized.

These proceedings, of course, called forth an immense excitement. The entire population, with boundless enthusiasm, applauded the refusal of the Ministry to comply with the demands of the British Minister. The indignation manifested against England was intense and caused the apprehension of a popular outbreak against British residents. The Emperor himself, and several of the Cabinet Ministers, found it necessary to address the people, to urge them to remain quiet, and to trust to the Government the vindication of the national honor.

New negotiations which took place between the English Minister and the Brazilian Government led at length to an agreement, according to which the Brazilian Government paid under protest the sum demanded, the vessels seized were returned to their owners, and the final settlement of the question was referred in the first case to the Brazilian Minister in London and the English Government, and in the second to the arbitration of the King of Belgium.

The accounts of the Brazilian papers clearly indicate that the conduct of the British Minister has aroused in the entire population feelings of the utmost excitement and indignation against England, which years may not be able to efface. In Brazil as well as in every other country of South and Central America the desire for a closer union between the Governments of America for the purpose of warding off the encroachments of Europe, is spreading with amazing rapidity.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Unhappy Poland is once more in arms against its oppressors. The first intimation of it—probably little heeded by American readers—was given a few days ago in the telegraphic news summary of the Europa, which simply stated that insurrectionary movements were breaking out in Poland. Similar reports have often reached us before, and, on that very account, have attracted but little attention. But, this time it proves to be a wide-spread and well-conducted attempt of the entire nation, as far as it is subject to Russian rule, and, perhaps still further, to recover its national independence. The accounts which have thus far reached us, represent the matter as very serious. Sanguinary conflicts with the Russian soldiery have taken place in a number of places. A number of Russians have been killed, among them one colonel, and a Russian general has been wounded. The communication between Warsaw and St. Petersburg has been interrupted. The official paper of St. Petersburg charges the National party of Poland with having meditated a second massacre of St. Bartholomew throughout the kingdom, as not only in Warsaw, but in all the provincial towns, the detachments of the Russian troops were simultaneously attacked.

One thing is certain. A very large portion of the Polish people must have been in the secret of conspiracy. An old revolutionist, well known from the revolutions of 1848—Gen. Mieroslawski—is at the head of the movement. The insurgents, moreover, are undoubtedly expecting succor from the Poles in Gallicia and the Prussian Province of Posen. It is even highly probable that an understanding existed with the revolutionary party of Russia, of which Alexander Herzen, in London, is the leader. Only such a hope could give to even the boldest revolutionist the courage to brave the rigor of the Russian law.

Great and universal as the sympathy of the civilized world with the wrongs inflicted upon unhappy Poland is, the recent insurrection will be almost unanimously regretted. Under the actual circumstances there is little, if any, hope of success. Had peace been maintained it is certain that the Polish nation would have made immense progress, not only in material prosperity, but also toward the recovery of its independence. The Austrian province of Gallicia has already a Polish Provisional Diet, which might have become an important center for the political aspirations of the entire nation. All Europe has so far advanced in civilization that the extermination of nationalities, especially if they are so powerful as the Poles, is now counted among the impossibilities. Poland, of whose existence as a nation even the noble Kosciusco despaired, had become sure of a resurrection. This new outbreak, we greatly fear, will postpone the realization of the ardent national wish.

CONNOLLY.

At last, a Police Captain has taken issue with one of the men whom the spotless suffrages of the rum-seller, the gambler, and other and better people have elected to the Bench in this city. Mr. Justice Connolly is sharply arraigned by Capt. Petty of the Fifth Precinct in this manner:

There appears to be a studied determination on the part of Mr. Justice Connolly to intimidate the officers of this precinct from performing their duties on Sunday. In every case in which officers have been charged with assault and battery, or other crimes, the complaints have been made by *rum-sellers* who have been arrested for violating the excise law, and especially the provision against "publicly keeping or disposing of liquors on Sunday." On several occasions Judge Connolly has *directed* the rum-seller who had been arrested for violating the Sunday Liquor Law, to make a complaint against the officer for assault and battery, and in his zeal to protect the disgraceful traffic has gone so far as to virtually compel the parties to make a complaint against the officer before he had discharged the rum-seller from the complaint made against him by the officer. He has on various occasions reprimanded the officers in language more forcible than just; he has in open Court ridiculed their efforts and used language more becoming other places—the places of those he appears so anxious to serve—than in a court of justice; and I have no doubt that by his acts, his threats, and his abuse of the officers and men of this precinct in public, he has emboldened the violators of the law and deters the timid officer from performing his duty as he should do.

These are stinging words, and would make some men writhe; but we presume the doughty captain is ready to justify to the letter. Without specifying this or that Justice, we may say with absolute truth that the criminal bench of this city has been so managed for the last two or three years as to be constantly open to the suspicion of favoring law-breakers. The fact need not be disguised that the bench has never supported the police; and the consequence is that, very naturally, the police are discouraged. They say, "What is the use? We catch a rogue in the net; we take him to the Court. No matter how clear the case may be, the magistrate discharges him without even a rebuke, and as likely as not gives the officer a lecture for daring to execute the law." So the whole course of summary justice in petty offenses has been checked, offenders brazenly flaunt their judicial licenses in our faces, mock at the laws, and browbeat any honest citizen who dares to reprehend their conduct. The idea of a Justice directing a prisoner to make a charge, of a Justice coming up from his stool (coming *down* from such a bench is impossible) to vent his malice in the character of an amateur District-Attorney is about as cool as it would be to open court in a Broadway omnibus, and discharge a prisoner then and there in custody. But nature hath framed strange fellows in her time, and one of these is Mr. Justice Michael Connolly.

SLAVERY IN THE SPANISH COLONIES.

Even Spain, now the only power of Europe which still gives its sanction to Slavery, is beginning to yield to the powerful current of public opinion which demands the abolition of that relic of barbarism. The *Correspondencia* of Madrid of the 18th ult. states that in pursuance of a royal decree all slaves who may accompany their masters from Cuba to Spain, or any country where Slavery does not exist, shall henceforth be considered free. We hail this decree as a favorable omen for the result of the exertions now being made in Cuba, as well as in Spain, to provide by legislation for the abolition of Slavery in Cuba. It is confidently expected that the Spanish Government will not resist much longer the urgent representations which are made to it from all parts of the Christian world. Abolition of Slavery in Cuba will clear all Europe from complicity with that evil, and leave the United States and Brazil the only countries which protect it.

The Commercial Advertiser thus cautiously comments on Gov. Seward's letter with reference to M. Mercier's visit to Richmond:

"The letter raises a question of veracity between the Secretary of State and the French Minister, though it is possible that remarks dropped in a conversation by Mr. Seward may have been mistaken by M. Mercier for distinct expressions which the Secretary desired should be communicated to the gentleman whom 'the South might think fit to send' to the Senate. Mr. Seward also declares that since the 4th of March, 1861, neither this Government nor the Secretary of State has held communication direct or indirect, formal or informal, with the insurgents, their aiders and abettors. This is surprising, as we had long ago the positive statements of Judge Campbell in regard to his mediation between the Secretary of State and the Rebel Commissioners. Judge Campbell's statement has never been denied before, and upon it the Rebels have founded charges of bad faith against Mr. Seward and the President. They have even gone so far as to justify the attack on Sumter by the 'perfidy of the Washington Government.' *It is possible that the letter of Mr. Seward may not close the case.*"

—We respectfully suggest that both our Government and the French may well stop printing "Yellow Books," or extensive annual collections of their Diplomatic Correspondence. Though spicy reading in spots, they are apt to be carelessly edited, and to contain whole magazines of sleeping mischief. With us, the fashion is recent, and we trust it is soon to pass away.

SEWARD AND MERCIER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1863.

The apparent conflict between the statements of Mr. Seward and M. Mercier has naturally excited considerable attention, especially among the members of the diplomatic corps.

That part of the answer of Mr. Seward, which seems to question the veracity of the French Embassador, I receive from a gentleman connected with the State Department an explanation which indicates that Mr. Seward did not intend to contradict M. Mercier's statements. Here is the explanation.

A perusal of that letter will convince you that M. Mercier's proposal to go to Richmond was not produced, as the Senate says, by Mr. Seward's suggestions, but originated entirely with M. Mercier himself. "I regret very much," says the Embassador of France to the Secretary of State, "to be unable to go myself to Richmond to ascertain the state of affairs thither." The initiative of that trip, as it is related by M. Mercier himself, wholly belongs to him, and Mr. Seward had no part whatever in it. The Secretary then states the truth when he says, in his reply to the Senate, that no suggestions were even made to M. Mercier calculated to induce him to undertake a mission to Richmond.

As to the second part of Mr. Seward's letter, in which he says that M. Mercier was not authorized by the Government of the United States to make representations of any kind to the Rebels, or to hold any communication with them, it is as accurate as the first. True, Mr. Seward may have told M. Mercier all that the latter reports of his conversation with him to the French Government, and perhaps more, but as M. Mercier is a foreigner and an officer of a foreign power, it is obvious that Mr. Seward would not intrust him with any official function. M. Mercier so understood it, and his communications with the Rebels in behalf of Mr. Seward, supposing that such communications ever took place were surely of a private character. They could not commit in the least this Government, because they had not the collective assent of the Cabinet, and were simply the expression of the personal wishes of Mr. Seward as an individual, and not of Mr. Seward as Secretary of State.

Gov. Curtin on Arbitrary Arrests.

We have received Gov. Curtin's special message to the Pennsylvania Legislature on the subject of military arrests by the General Government. He recites the circumstances which led to them, and says that the State Executive has no authority to interfere. Citizens of Pennsylvania are also citizens of the United States, and subject to the authority of the latter. Their remedy for wrongs, if any are suffered, is to be supplied by the Judiciary. Executive action would be at this crisis dangerous and revolutionary. He had hoped there would be no further occasion for the General Government to exercise its power of arrest, but there are still traitors who need to be checked in their disloyal course. Legislation by Congress is required on this subject, and it is for that body to say whether, among other things, a suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is necessary. The passage of a joint resolution is recommended, earnestly requesting Congress forthwith to enact laws defining and punishing offenses of the kind above referred to, and providing for a trial by jury of persons charged with offenses in the loyal States.

THE ILLINOIS COPPERHEAD LEGISLATURE RAMPANT.

They Call Upon Canada for Help.

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

Resolutions passed the House to-day, that as the Canal bill had been defeated in Congress, the Governor be authorized to appoint commissioners to visit the Parliament of Canada, to apply for improvement of transportation to the Atlantic.

Restored to Command.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

Col. Samuel Graham of the 5th New-York Artillery, who was Court-Martialed and displaced, has been restored to his command by the President of the United States.

Great Fire in Norfolk, Va.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Feb. 12, 1863.

This morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the china store of E. M. Kerr, in Newton's block, corner of Maine street and Market Square, and consumed about ten buildings. The following firms were burnt out: E. M. Kerr, crockery, china, and glass; Baker's Shooting Gallery; King (formerly G. W. Farant), merchant tailor (large stock of goods); F. W. Clark, daguerreotype gallery; Hoffheimer & Brothers, clothing; John Peters, druggist; E. P. Tabb & Co., hardware; S. F. Owens & Co., dry goods; J. D. Reed, hatter; all a total loss, and J. & T. Griffin, shoe store (badly damaged); Hunt, Thomas & Co., leather dealers (badly damaged); Rosenberg's hat store (partly burned); Lublin & Stiner's shoe store (badly damaged by water and moving of goods). The damage is roughly estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000 on the buildings and stock. There is some insurance on the property. The particulars of the insurance are not ascertained. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The Norfolk Day Book publishes to-day the life of Brig.-Gen. Viele, Military Governor of Norfolk and vicinity, who is about to retire for more active service in the field.

The Nova-Scotian Legislature.

HALIFAX, N. S., Friday, Feb. 12, 1863.

The Nova-Scotian Legislature opened to-day. The Governor's speech was lengthy. It expresses gratitude that while the neighboring States are impoverished by civil war and Europe threatened with destitution, peace reigns, capital increases, and the industrious have employment, and the humblest class food. It congratulates the country for the healthy commerce, bountiful harvest, successful fishery, expanding coal trade, fair results in gold mining, and the increasing revenue.

It alludes to the enrollment of the militia and the London Exhibition, refers to the intercolonial railway, and invites all as a common measure to secure the completion of the great enterprise; promises measures for the encouragement of emigration, agriculture and the regulation of the gold fields and the franchise. The session promises to be long and stormy. Archibald Patterson has been appointed Member of the Legislative Council.

Congressional Nomination.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The Hon. Augustus Brandegee, late Speaker of the Connecticut House of Assembly, was unanimously nominated by the Republicans to-day as their candidate for Congress in the IIId District.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Friday, Feb. 13, 1863.

The Governor's speech was delivered to Parliament to-day. It congratulates the country on the spirit, loyalty and zeal in the enrollment and organization of volunteers. If necessary, a bill will be submitted for the improvement and extension of the present militia system. Measures are to be introduced for the adjustment of Parliamentary representation; the bankrupt law; respecting the administration of justice; the registration of titles and the patent law.

The report upon the Parliamentary buildings at Ottawa will be submitted, with a view to the speedy completion of the work. It refers to the negotiations for the Inter-Colonial Railway, and says the attention of the Imperial Government has been called to the importance of opening up the North-West for settlement and a direct communication between Canada and British Columbia. Very favorable results are expected. The Governor hopes the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the public service will result in bringing the expenditures of the province within the revenue. He alludes to the Canadian contribution for the relief of the distress in Lancashire as a gratifying evidence of sympathy with fellow-subjects, and tending to strengthen the ties between the Colony and the parent State.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Steamer Champion with $359,978 29.

The steamer Champion, Capt. Wilson, which sailed from Aspinwall under convoy of the U. S. gunboat Connecticut on the 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening. On the 10th inst., off Old Matacombe, Florida, spoke the U. S. gunboat Saginaw.

The following is the list of treasure:

FROM ASPINWALL.

Handy & Hendley	$1,400	Remon & Co.	$642
Colgate & Hoffman	700	Wells, Fargo & Co.	705
E. Ketchum & Co.	300	F. Probst & Co.	1,000
E. & H. T. Anthony	270		
A. B. Sands & Co.	1001	Total	$5,057

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Order	$16,121	Baker & Merrill	$10,000
L. McMurray & Co.	1,000	W. B. Taylor	5,000
J. H. Cosbill	4,000	A. McLane	30,000
D. Hamburg	7,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	124,500
J. S. Hayward	6,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	84,400
Dewitt, Kittle & Co.	12,000		
F. Baker	15,000	From San Francisco	$354,921
J. B. Newton & Co.	17,000	From Aspinwall	5,057
Jno. G. Parker	12,000		
Hodge & Wood	6,000	Grand total	$359,978

The following is a list of the Champion's passengers:

R. O. Allen and family, Silas Hicks, Jacob Cohn, Leopold King, Olivia Simon, family, and servant, Patrick Derby, Samuel Navarro, Isaac Cohen, Mrs. Sarah Falcon, Jos. Isaacs, Wm. A. Hardy, Arnold Sutterman, Abraham Rosenthall, S. S. Ackerman and family, Hermann Spring and family, Alexander Henry, Warren P. Miller, Oliver B. Bagley, Chauncey R. Cutler, W. H. Dusey and family, Mrs. Daniel Hamilton, W. W. Brewster, Eugene R. Sage, Dr. A. G. Henry, Wm. Stuart and wife, Mrs. C. P. Wales, Thos. W. Mulford, Saml. Williams and family, John M. Heath and wife, Augustus R. Elwood, James Scott and wife, Lieut. J. Flint, Mrs. Mary R. Eastwood, Marcus Hinsdale, Justus H. Edwards, H. Klaus, J. F. Bateman, Mr. Eastman, Mrs. Critchman, Mrs. Logan, and full complement in steerage.

From China.

From The Hong Kong Daily Press, Dec. 5.

The steamer Lightning, Capt. Taylor, arrived from Shanghae yesterday, having left on the 2d inst., making the passage in 68 hours. The mail steamer Cadiz resumed Shanghae from this port on the 30th ult.

The following are the leading items of intelligence to hand by her:

The Taoutai of Shanghae had resigned his seals of office, and proceeds to Nanking at the head of 5,000 disciplined troops, commanded by Burgevene, to assault and capture that stronghold, of which he has actually been made Taoutai.

The city of Shangyu, near Ningpo, had been recaptured from the Taipings, by 700 disciplined Chinese under Maj. Wood, 1,000 French-drilled Chinese under Gen. de Brition, with three howitzers and two 32-pounders under Lieut. Gignol.

Custom-houses are to be established at Hankow and Kewkiang on Jan. 1, the authorities of those places being naturally indignant at the Taoutai of Shanghae manipulating their perquisite.

A British force under Lieut.-Col. Hough—consisting of 150 of the 67th, and the same number of Belooches, with four howitzers and the requisite artillerymen, left Shanghae on the 30th ult., for the purpose of reconnoitering about the vicinity of Kalding.

The intelligence from Pekin comes down to the 18th inst. The only political news refers to the funeral of that barbarious assassinator, the late Emperor. Trade is said to be improving at the capital, upward of eighty Europeans dwelling within its walls.

The news from Hankow simply confirms the intelligence we gave in the last trade report.

We have dates from Kanagawa to the 15th ult. The only intelligence we can of interest is the arrival of the Scotland from this port, en route to San Francisco, after a fine passage of sixteen days.

TOWN MEETINGS.—Broome—Barker, Joseph P. Adams; Binghamton, Austin W. Tyler, Democrat; Chenango, Walter Carey; Colesville, W. W. Cowdry, prohibit; Kirkwood, Robert Wiley; Lisle, Martin S. Clark; Maine, Jameson Raveson, 81 m.; Nanticoke, ——, Stack; Port Crane, Hermon V. Wales; Sanford, H. P. Eaglin; Triangle, C. E. Martin; Windsor, William W. Dickson, Republican Union, 12. Conklin, Nathaniel L. Finch; Union, Samuel Smith; Vestal, Samuel E. Weed. Democrat, 2. Same result last Spring.

Herkimer—Colombia, Peter H. Warren, 87 maj.; Fairfield, A. P. Varney, 38 m.; Frankfort, Lewis Davis, 16 m.; Litchfield, Philander Reavey, 75 m.; Newport, John G. Barr, 131 m.; Norway, Henry Tillinghast, 21 m.; Salisbury, James H. Ives, 95 m.; Schuyler, Leland L. Kane, 114 m.; Stark, Richard Van Horn, 4 m.; Winfield, Zenas Eldred, 30 m.—Republican Union, 10. Danube, John Smith, 32 maj.; German Flats, L. L. Lowell, 120 m.; Herkimer, Alex. H. Gray, 139 m.; Little Falls, Zenas C. Priest, 157 m.; Manheim, Morgan Hillerman, 44 m.; Warren, John M. Treadway, 2 m.—Democrat, 6. No heard from—Ohio, M. L. Wood, Dem. prob.; Russia, Rep., prob.; Willmurt, doubtful.

Last year, Republicans 13, Democrats 4. In Danube, the Republicans elect all but Supervisor, Justice, and one Constable. In Little Falls, the Republicans elect their Justice by 9 majority. In Warren, Republicans elect all but Supervisor and one or two minor officers.

Montgomery—Amsterdam, John McDonnell; Charleston, Wm. N. Pierson; Glen, Frothingham Fish—Republican Union, 3. Canajoharie, Edmunds Reed; Florida, J. H. Van Veghten; Mohawk, Douw A. Fonda; Minden, Henry Adams; Palatine, Joshua Velder; Root, W. B. Diefendorf; St. Johnsville, George Timmerman.—Democrats, 7. Same result last year.

St. Lawrence (as far as heard from)—Canton, M. D. Packard, 167 maj.; Lisbon, A. A. Martin, no opp.; Potsdam, A. Union man, 301 maj.; Morristown, H. Reazer—Union Republican. Oswegatchie, W. J. Averell, 79 maj.—Democrat.

Business Notices.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE OF AN OLD NURSE.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never-failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It corrects acidity of the stomach,
Relieves wind colic,
Regulates the bowels,
And gives Rest, Health and Comfort to mother and child.
25 cents a bottle.

FOR THROAT DISEASES
and Coughs, use "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" which are sold by all Druggists.

IODINE. IODINE WATER.
Pure IODINE in pure WATER.
Send for a Circular. DR. H. ANDRES & Co.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 423 Broadway.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.—A great fact breaks down all prejudice. At length the medical faculty admit that after all other remedies have failed in dyspepsia, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish a cure. Not a day passes that we do not receive by letter and otherwise, evidences of its tonic properties of the most gratifying character. Of these testimonials many are from ladies. One of them says, "after a living martyrdom of years from indigestion and its concomitants, I at last, thanks to your inestimable Bitters, am enabled to eat with a relish, and to digest what I eat without pain." We might quote from hundreds of letters to the same effect. In all complaints favoring indigestion, biliousness, and the affections of the bowels consequent thereupon, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the one thing needful. So say our correspondents generally, and such is also the testimony of many physicians who have been candid enough to state their opinions in black and white. Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa. Depot No. 120 Broadway.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office No. 2 Vesey st. (under Astor House), opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

TEN THOUSAND DOZEN NECKTIES, at Retail.
25 cent Ties at 15 cents. | 50 cent Ties at 25 cents.
40 cent Ties at 25 cents. | 75 cent Ties at 50 cents.
Gents' Fine Linen Collars in reality best made at 25 c.
J. H. BLAKE & Co., No. 379 Broadway, cor. White-st.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. Reports of the Howard Association. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

BEAUTIFUL LIFE-LIKE PICTURES.
Carte de Visite, $1 per dozen; Imperiales, $1 50. All Negatives registered. E. A. LAWS, 422 Chestnut-st., N. Y.

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HIGHEST PREMIUM.
International Exhibition, London, 1862.
Office, No. 505 BROADWAY, New-York.

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest, at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MARRIED.

DECKER—WRIGHT—On Thursday, Feb. 12, by the Rev. A. H. Partridge, at the residence of the bride's father, A. Judson Decker to Mary E., eldest daughter of John T. Wright, esq.

HOCHART—BIRKBECK—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by the Rev. Mr. Cadwell, L. B. Eugene Hochart to Miss Esther Birkbeck, daughter of the late Alexander Birkbeck of Brooklyn.

McDONOUGH—KERR—In this city, on Thursday, Feb. 12, by the Rev. Dr. Henry, Mr. Henry McDonough to Miss Isabella Kerr, daughter of Mrs. James Kerr, all of this city.

DIED.

BAILEY—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 10, Fannie, daughter of E. W. Baily, formerly of this city.

DOTY—On Thursday, Feb. 5, at Stonington Bor., Conn., Hannah, wife of Orrin Doty, aged 55 years.

FOX—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, Mary, relict of the late Daniel Fox of Bellville, N. J., in the 86th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral will appear in the evening papers.

GOUGH—In San Francisco, on Wednesday, Jan. 7, Richard J. Gough, a native of Orange County, N. Y., aged 30 years, 10 months and 15 days. Also, Richard J., only child of Mary and the late Richard J. Gough, aged 1 year, 1 month and 26 days.

HOPKINS—On Sixth day, 13th inst., I. Chanley Hopkins, son of Gerard Hopkins, in the 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, No. 109 Second avenue, on First day, 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock p. m.

HUDSON—In Yonkers, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. R. Booth, esq., Mrs. Betty Sonmyer, widow of the late David Hudson of Geneva, N. Y., aged 70 years.

The remains will be taken to Geneva for interment.

HAGAN—In San Francisco, on Saturday, Jan. 17, of dropsy, Capt. James Hagan, aged 55 years.

KNOWLES—Sergt. Charles A. Knowles of the 7th R. I. V., fell in the battle of Fredericksburg, on Saturday, Dec. 13, 1862, in the 20th year of his age, and rests in hope on the banks of the Rappahannock. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

KELSEY—At Gravesend, Long Island, on Friday, Feb. 13, Walter Kelsey, aged 43 years and 1 month.

The funeral will take place at his late residence, on the Coney Island road, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock p. m. The Coney Island cars pass the door, and will run to accommodate those who wish to attend. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

KING—On Friday morning, Feb. 13, Angeline R., wife of John H. King, and daughter of John Hawley.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 73 Eldridge street, on Sunday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m.

San Francisco (Cal.) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

MEAD—At Bronxville, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, of fever contracted at camp, Lieut. Joseph N. Mead, son of Gilbert Mead of this city, Company K, 19th Regiment, N. Y. S. Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place at the residence of his brother-in-law, John M. Masterton, on Saturday, 14th inst., at 12 m. Cars will leave Harlem Depot, Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot at Bronxville.

MARTIN—On Friday morning, Feb. 13, Samuel Martin, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 56 King street, without further invitation.

McCARDLE—In San Francisco, on Wednesday, Jan. 14, Mary McCardle, wife of P. McCardle, contractor, aged 50 years.

PERRY—At Housatonic, Mass., on Friday, Jan. 23, Mrs. Fanny Perry, widow of Abner Perry, aged 78 years.

RUSS—The obsequies of Horace P. Russ will take place at 12 o'clock m., this day, at Trinity Church. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

WATERBURY—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 12, of apoplexy, Clemens Wendell, son of Chas. H. and Catharine Waterbury, aged 22 months.

Funeral on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 234 Hicks street.

Special Notices.

Republican Central Committee.—A Meeting of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be held at Headquarters, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. By order. WM. A. DARLING, President.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee of the REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will be held at Headquarters, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clk. By order. AMOS J. WILLIAMSON, Chairman.
A. M. PALMER, JOHN J. SHAW, } Secretaries.

Ladies' Gilt Combs.
NEW STYLES.
Just received from Paris.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, One door below Canal-st.

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RYE COFFEE
FORCED OUT OF THE MARKET.
Since the recent discovery in Brooklyn of the injurious effects of using Coffee adulterated with smut Rye, many thousands are asking what they shall do, having already suffered so much from the evil effects of this unfortunate war, and now to be deprived of their favorite beverage in consequence of the almost prohibitory price, is indeed really too bad, as it is not only a luxury, but to many thousands almost an absolute necessity, and he who can furnish a good and healthy article of Coffee at a fair price is a public benefactor, and is deserving of the gratitude of the people at large. We have seen and used such an article, known as the "GOLDEN RULE COFFEE," of which there are spurious articles in the market. The genuine is prepared only by GROOM BROTHERS & Co., wholesale grocers, and proprietors of the Golden Rule Coffee and Spice Mills, No. 352 Pearl-st. and No. 1 Franklin-square. It has been analyzed by the eminent chemist J. R. Chilton of New-York, and we have seen his certificate, in which he says there is nothing in the Coffee injurious, but, on the contrary, it is very healthy and nutritious (even for invalids).

Drs. Hunter and Palmeda (of the Brooklyn egg-poisoning case notoriety) also say it is healthy and nutritious.

It is sold by many grocers at the low price of 15 cents per pound, and by using we find that it takes no greater quantity than we always use of the pure Java and Rio Coffee.

All should try it.

Consumption,
THE THREE REMEDIES.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and every form of Consumption. The peculiar action of this medicine ripens the ulcers in the lungs, promotes the discharge of the corrupt matter by expectoration, purifies the blood, and thus cures Consumption when every other remedy fails.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, for the cure of Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and all diseases arising from debility. This tonic invigorates the digestive organs, supplies the place of the gastric juice, when that is deficient, and then enables the patient to digest the most nutritious food. It is a sovereign remedy for all cases of indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, one of the most valuable medicines ever discovered, being a vegetable substitute for calomel, and having all the useful properties ascribed to that mineral, without producing any of its injurious effects.

To these three medicines, Dr. J. H. Schenck of Philadelphia owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter, discharges it, and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove all obstructions therefrom, give the organs a healthy tone, and cure Liver Complaint, which is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic invigorates the powers of the stomach, and by strengthening the digestion and bringing it to a normal and healthy condition, improves the quality of the blood, by which means the formation of ulcers or tubercles in the lungs becomes impossible. The combined action of these medicines, as thus explained, will cure every case of Consumption, if the remedies are used in time, and the use of them is persevered in sufficiently to bring the case to a favorable termination.

Remember, Dr. SCHENCK'S rooms in this city are at No. 32 Bond-st., where he can be found every TUESDAY, from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. He always keeps a fresh supply of medicines in his rooms, which can be had any day, whether the Doctor is there or not. CONRAD FOX, No. 21 BARCLAY-st., is the WHOLESALE AGENT FOR NEW-YORK CITY.

Lilliputian Wedding.
CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF
Mr. & Mrs. GEN. TOM THUMB,
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No. 118 Williams-st., New-York.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.—In no previous winter has there been less occasion of concern for the poor in our city, than the present, yet never before were certain classes of poor in greater need of aid. While the families of soldiers are provided for by the assignment system and the liberality of the City Government, the condition of the needy who are the most numerous and pitiable of the destitute, are by many overlooked. Of this class are widows and orphans, deserted wives with families, females without employment, and very many of the aged, the sick and infirm, who in their helplessness and distress, are thrown by Providence as a special charge on our care.

The mildness of the Winter has contributed to the impression that there is but very little destitution to be relieved. Hence the receipts have so diminished that the Board is more straitened for funds than in seasons of greater pressure. The expenses of living have greatly increased; and as the season advances the destitution is acquiring proportions far beyond the ability of the Association to relieve, without the prompt and enlarged liberality of our citizens.

Need more be said in this metropolis so signalized for deeds of mercy, and accustomed to the relief of the distressed? What conceivable claims are more urgent and sacred, than those of the suffering at our own doors? Our city has nobly responded to the appeal of the famishing abroad. And shall the cry of the poverty-stricken and helpless in our own city be heard in vain? Will not those who have given before, and those who have not given, give the more? Give freely, give unstintedly, to meet the present necessity; and with the measure you mete, it shall be measured to you again.

Contributions may be sent to Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. Minturn, Treasurer, No. 79 Southst.; R. M. Hartley, No. 38 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.

JAMES BROWN, President.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

Valentines for 1863.
The Largest Assortment in the City.
NOW READY, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
AT
GOZANI'S OLD ESTABLISHED VALENTINE EMPORIUM,
NO. 122 NASSAU-ST.
between Beekman and Ann-sts.
1,000 KINDS.
from One Cent to Twenty Dollars each.

Post-Office Notice.—The Mails for GREAT BRITAIN and the CONTINENT, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer HANSA, and for IRELAND via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 14th day of February, at 10½ o'clock, a. m., and at the Uptown branches as follows, viz: Stations A and B, 9:45 a. m.; Stations C and D, 9:20 a. m.; Station E, 9:05 a. m.; Stations F and G, 9 o'clock a. m.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, Postmaster.

Sleeve Buttons and Studs.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a set.
For sale by G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Ladies' Band and Link Bracelets.—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars each.
GEORGE C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

Ear Rings and Pins, New Styles.—Some as low as Two, Three and Five Dollars a set. For sale by
GEORGE C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

Important Executors' Sale,
OF
SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS,
Situated on
BERGEN HILL,
Only 1½ miles from the Ferry in Jersey City,
THE FINEST SITUATION IN THE VICINITY OF NEW-YORK.
Will be sold at auction on MONDAY NEXT, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock p. m., by CROCHERON & WOOD, Auctioneers, No. 62 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, where maps and further particulars may be obtained. Title indisputable. Terms very easy.
WOODBRIDGE HODGSON, } Executors Estate of
CHARLES SULLIVAN, } SAMUEL WALDO, deceased.

To Wood-Workers.—We wish to get made by contract, and delivered in New-York, TEN THOUSAND WOODEN CLOTHES-WRINGER FRAMES, of Ash or other hardwood; very simple and easy to make, the pieces being about 12 by 2 inches, as per sample to be seen at our store, No. 437 Broadway, N. Y. J. JOHNSON & Co.

Samaritan Healing Institute will be opened on SATURDAY MORNING, 14th instant, at No. 145 8th-st., opposite Clinton Hall and Astor-place, next to the Church, for healing the sick through powerful healing mediums.
The hours for healing are from 9 a. m. till 3 p. m.
This Institution has already healed and perfected wonderful cures.

S.-T.-1860-X.
DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.
They purify, strengthen, and invigorate.
They